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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/523,017	09/15/2005	Baek-Kyun Jeon	8071-155T	6430
7590 F. Chau & Associates, LLC 130 Woodbury Road Woodbury, NY 11797		11/13/2007	EXAMINER BRIGGS, NATHANIEL R	
			ART UNIT 2871	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/13/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/523,017	JEON ET AL.
	Examiner Nathanael R. Briggs	Art Unit 2871

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 6/15/07.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 6, filed 15 June 2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-16 under 35 USC § 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive, particularly as the adhesive (5, of figures 1 and 2) of Won is not considered a spacer, but rather an adhesive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of additional prior art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-7, 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bouten (US 6,816,226) in view of Won (Korean Publication 10-1994-0011996).**

4. Regarding claim 1, Bouten discloses an LCD panel (see figures 1 and 4, for instance) having an insulating substrate (22) with a display area (1); and a plurality of spacers (28; 29, 30, 31) formed on the insulating substrate (22) and contacting the insulating substrate (22) to support the insulating substrate (22). However, despite the appearance of the relative sizes of the spacers in figure 4, Bouten does not expressly

disclose wherein contact area of the spacers contacting the substrate becomes large as the spacers are located closer to a center of the display area.

5. Regarding claim 1, Won discloses an LCD (see figures A and B, for instance), having spacers (B, C) wherein contact area of the spacers (B, C) contacting an insulating substrate (1, 2) becomes large as the spacers (B, C) are located closer to a center (C) of the display area.

6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the use the spacer contact areas of Won in the LCD of Boute. The motivation for doing so would have been to control the cell gap with high precision, as taught by Won (Abstract). Claim 1 is therefore unpatentable.

7. Regarding claim 2, Boute in view of Won discloses the LCD panel of claim 1 (see Boute figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B, for instance), and Won further discloses wherein the contact area of the spacers (B, C) at the center of the display area (B) is equal to or less than 3.2 times the contact area of the spacers (C) closest to edges of the display area. Claim 2 is therefore unpatentable.

8. Regarding claim 3, Boute in view of Won discloses the panel of claim 2 (see Boute figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B, for instance) and Boute further discloses the LCD further having a gate wire (column 3, line 43) and a data wire (column 3, line 43) formed on the insulating substrate (22) and transmitting electrical signals such as a scanning signal and a picture signal, a thin film transistor (column 3, line 42) electrically connected to the gate wire (column 3, line 43) and the data wire (column 3, line 43) and serving as a switching element for controlling the picture signal, and a pixel electrode

(column 3, line 51) receiving a pixel voltage for drive liquid crystal molecules (20). Claim 3 is therefore unpatentable.

9. Regarding claim 4, Bouten in view of Won discloses the panel of claim 2 (see Bouten figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B, for instance), and Bouten discloses the LCD further comprising red, green and blue color filters (column 3, lines 60-61) formed on the insulating substrate (22; column 3, lines 60-62). Claim 4 is therefore unpatentable.

10. Regarding claim 5, Bouten discloses an LCD (see figures 1 and 4, for instance) having two substrates (21, 22) facing each other and having a display area (1); a sealant (3) formed along a periphery of the substrates (21, 22) located external to the display area (1), having a shape of a closed loop, and supporting the substrates (21, 22); a liquid crystal layer filled in a room enclosed by the substrates and the sealant; and a plurality of spacers (28-31) formed between the substrates (21, 22). However, despite the appearance of the relative sizes of the spacers in figure 4, Bouten does not expressly disclose the spacers contacting the substrates with different contact areas to support the substrates.

11. Regarding claim 5, Won discloses an LCD (see figures A and B, for instance), having spacers (B, C) contacting an insulating substrate (1, 2) with different contact areas to support the substrates (Abstract).

12. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the use the spacer contact areas of Won in the LCD of Bouten. The

motivation for doing so would have been to control the cell gap with high precision, as taught by Won (Abstract). Claim 5 is therefore unpatentable.

13. Regarding claim 6, Bouten in view of Won discloses the LCD of claim 5 (see Bouten figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B, for instance), and Won further discloses wherein contact area of the spacers (B, C) contacting the substrate (1, 2) becomes large as the spacers (B, C) are located closer to a center of the display area. Claim 6 is therefore unpatentable.

14. Regarding claim 7, Bouten in view of Won discloses the LCD panel of claim 6 (see Bouten figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B, for instance), and Won further discloses wherein the contact area of the spacers (B, C) at the center of the display area (C) is equal to or less than 3.2 times the contact area of the spacers (B) closest to edges of the display area. Claim 7 is therefore unpatentable.

15. Regarding claim 12, Bouten in view of Won discloses the LCD panel of claim 1 (see Bouten figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B, for instance), and Bouten further discloses wherein the spacers have a column type. Claim 12 is therefore unpatentable.

16. Regarding claim 14, Bouten in view of Won discloses the LCD panel of claim 5 (see Bouten figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B, for instance), and Bouten further discloses wherein the spacers have a column type. Claim 14 is therefore unpatentable.

17. Claims 8-11, 13 and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bouten (US 6,816,226) in view of Won (Korean Publication 10-1994-0011996), and in further view of Lee et al. (US 2003/0147038).

18. Regarding claim 8, Bouten discloses a method of manufacturing an LCD (see figures 1 and 4, for instance), the method having steps of forming a plurality of spacers (28-31) on one of two substrates (21, 22) having display areas (1), the spacers (28-31) located on the display area (1) of the one of two substrates (21, 22) and contacting the substrate (21, 22); applying a sealant (3) on one of the substrates (21, 22); and dropping a liquid crystal material (20) on the substrate (21, 22) applied with the sealant (3). However, Bouten does not specifically disclose a step of combining the substrates under a vacuum atmosphere; nor does Bouten expressly disclose, despite the appearance of the relative sizes of the spacers in figure 4, the spacers contacting the substrates with different contact areas to support the substrates.

19. Regarding claim 8, Won discloses an LCD (see figures A and B, for instance), having spacers (B, C) wherein contact area of the spacers (B, C) contacting an insulating substrate (1, 2) is different in different areas.

20. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the use the spacer contact areas of Won in the LCD of Bouten. The motivation for doing so would have been to control the cell gap with high precision, as taught by Won (Abstract).

21. Regarding claim 8, Lee discloses a method for manufacturing an LCD (see figures 1-8, for instance) including a step of combining the substrates under a vacuum atmosphere ([0045]).

22. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the vacuum process of Lee in the method of manufacturing of Bouten in

view of Won. The motivation for doing so would have been to alleviate the disadvantages of the prior art cited by Lee, which includes eliminating airflow between the substrates, thereby strengthening the bond between the substrates, as taught by Lee ([0012], [0013]). Claim 8 is therefore unpatentable.

23. Regarding claim 9, Boute in view of Won and in further view of Lee discloses the method of claim 8 (see Boute figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B; Lee figures 1-8, for instance), and Won further discloses wherein contact area of the spacers (B, C) contacting the substrate (1, 2) becomes large as the spacers (C) are located closer to a center of the display area. Claim 9 is therefore unpatentable.

24. Regarding claim 10, Boute in view Won and in further view of Lee discloses the method of claim 9 (see Boute figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B; Lee figures 1-8, for instance), and Lee further discloses steps of bonding the substrates including aligning the substrates ([0038]); evacuating a room between the substrates ([0045]); adhering the substrates using vacuum atmosphere ([0041]-[0043]); pressurizing the substrates using atmospheric pressure ([0045]). Boute further discloses steps of attaching the substrates with the sealant (column 3, lines 28-30); and combining the substrates by hardening the sealant (column 4, lines 61-64).

25. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the substrate-bonding process of Lee in the method of manufacturing of Boute in view of Won. The motivation for doing so would have been to achieve quick and accurate alignment of the substrates for manufacture, as taught by Lee ([0038]). Claim 10 is therefore unpatentable.

26. Regarding claim 11, Bouten in view Won and in further view of Lee discloses the method of claim 10 (see Bouten figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B; Lee figures 1-8, for instance), and Won further discloses wherein the contact area of the spacers (B, C) at the center of the display area (C) is equal to or less than 3.2 times the contact area of the spacers (B) closest to edges of the display area. Claim 11 is therefore unpatentable.

27. Regarding claim 13, Bouten in view Won and in further view of Lee discloses the method of claim 10 (see Bouten figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B; Lee figures 1-8, for instance), and Bouten further discloses wherein the spacers are formed by using a photolithography. Claim 13 is therefore unpatentable.

28. Regarding claim 15, Bouten in view Won and in further view of Lee discloses the method of claim 10 (see Bouten figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B; Lee figures 1-8, for instance), and Bouten further discloses wherein the spacers are formed by using a photolithography. Claim 13 is therefore unpatentable.

29. Regarding claim 16, Bouten in view Won and in further view of Lee discloses the method of claim 10 (see Bouten figures 1 and 4; Won figures A and B; Lee figures 1-8, for instance), and Bouten further discloses wherein the spacers have a column type because the spacers are formed by using a photolithography. Claim 13 is therefore unpatentable.

Conclusion

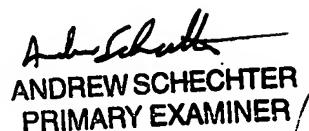
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nathanael R. Briggs whose telephone number is (571)

272-8992. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 AM - 5:30 PM Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Nelms can be reached on (571) 272-1787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nathanael Briggs
11/2/2007


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PRIMARY EXAMINER